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dred years will I be properly understood, and then my books will be studied and allowed to stand."

"This prophecy," says Dr. Apel, "is partly true, partly wrong. There are many who now believe they understand Kant properly, but every one has his Kant and every one's Kant is a reflection of his own self."

In the present pamphlet Dr. Apel first reviews briefly the life of Kant — parentage, school and university life, his years as tutor and magister, and finally as professor, his success, his troubles with the censors and his death (1-18).

The second chapter introduces us to Kant's personality, his appearance, his character, the circle of his acquaintances, his relation to State and Church (18-33).

The second part of the book is devoted to Kant's philosophy, his pre-critical writings (37-52), his conversion to criticism (53-59), then his *Critique of Pure Reason* (60-83) of which he gives his usual careful analysis (84-97). The last chapter, which is perhaps too short, discusses Kant's moral philosophy.

Kant's *Critique of Judgment* has been passed over with the mere reference that it exercised a great influence upon Goethe.

The pamphlet contains as a frontispiece, a reproduction of a painting by an unknown artist discovered in 1897 at Dresden, representing Kant in his fifties, the time when he wrote the *Critique of Pure Reason*.

DOVE SI VA? Appunti Di Psicologia Politica. Del N. Fornelli. Napoli: Luigi Pierro Tip, Editori. 1903. Pp. 235. Price, 3 Lire.

The question, Whither? (*Dove Si Va?*), when applied to society, is, of course, a most difficult one to answer. Social prophecy has not yet been reduced to a science. The opinion expressed in this book, however, is that we are headed towards a revolution unless the ruling classes curb quickly and effectually the social malcontents whose hostility to the state is expressed in contempt for the political powers that be, and in daring to proclaim a social order based on human brotherhood.

The author attempts to account for the failing powers of modern liberal and parliamentary governments. They are due, he thinks, to the confession and ambiguity of the ideas entertained by those in authority, and to the inadequate means employed with respect to desired ends, namely, the preservation and perpetuation of existing forms of government. At present, the State is entirely too lenient toward enemies of the social order these "new Jacobites," who are for the most part selfish fomenters of trouble, or deluded idealists.

Socialism is the main object of attack in the book. It has been thought

worth while to devote considerable space to refuting the prophecies of Karl Marx with reference to the concentration of capital and the expropriation of the small landholder.

The viewpoint of the book is distinctly that of the conservative. The ruling class is represented as standing to the disinherited *in loco parentis*. Liberty is regarded as a good thing, but the people must be prepared for and adapted to liberal institutions before these are to be granted.

I. W. H.

SAGGIO DI UNO STUDIO SUI SENTIMENTI MORALI. Del Dott. Guglielmo Salvadori. Firenze. Francesco Lumachi, Editore. 1903. Pp. v, 139. Price, 3 Lire.

The author of this book disclaims the purpose of constructing a new theory of the moral sentiments. His aim is critical, but constructively so. His doctrine, to use his own language, is a kind of rational eudemonism, founded upon experience, in which he attempts to reconcile, by applying the theory of evolution, the empirical realism of the utilitarian school and the abstract idealism of the metaphysical school. The book professes to sum up in large part the conclusions arrived at in a larger work, by the same author, entitled *L'Etica Evoluzionista*.

I. W. H.

OSSERVAZIONI SULLO SVOLGIMENTO DELLA DOTTRINA DELLE IDEE IN PLATONE. Parte I. Del G. Lombardo-Radice. Firenze: Tipografia Galileiana. 1903. Pp. 91. Price, 2 Lire.

Students of the dialogues of Plato may find in this book a scholarly presentation of the Aristotelian criticism of the Athenian philosopher in which the researches of others are given due prominence but which is by no means a compilation, or a sifting of old material thrown up by former excavators in this fruitful field. The author deals directly with Platonic ideas, and assumes a familiarity with the dialogues, especially the moral and Socratic. The first division of the work, after the introduction, deals with the value of stylistic researches. This is followed by some observations on the fantastic elements of the Platonic dialogues. The work is concluded by a chapter on the premises of Plato's philosophy.

I. W. H.

DIE ERLÖSUNG VOM DASEIN. Leipsic: Verlag von C. G. Naumann. Pp. xvii, 286.

The anonymous author of this strange work *Salvation from Existence* was born in Basel, Switzerland, and judging from the preface which also is anonymous, he must have been one of the most unfortunate of mortals. He